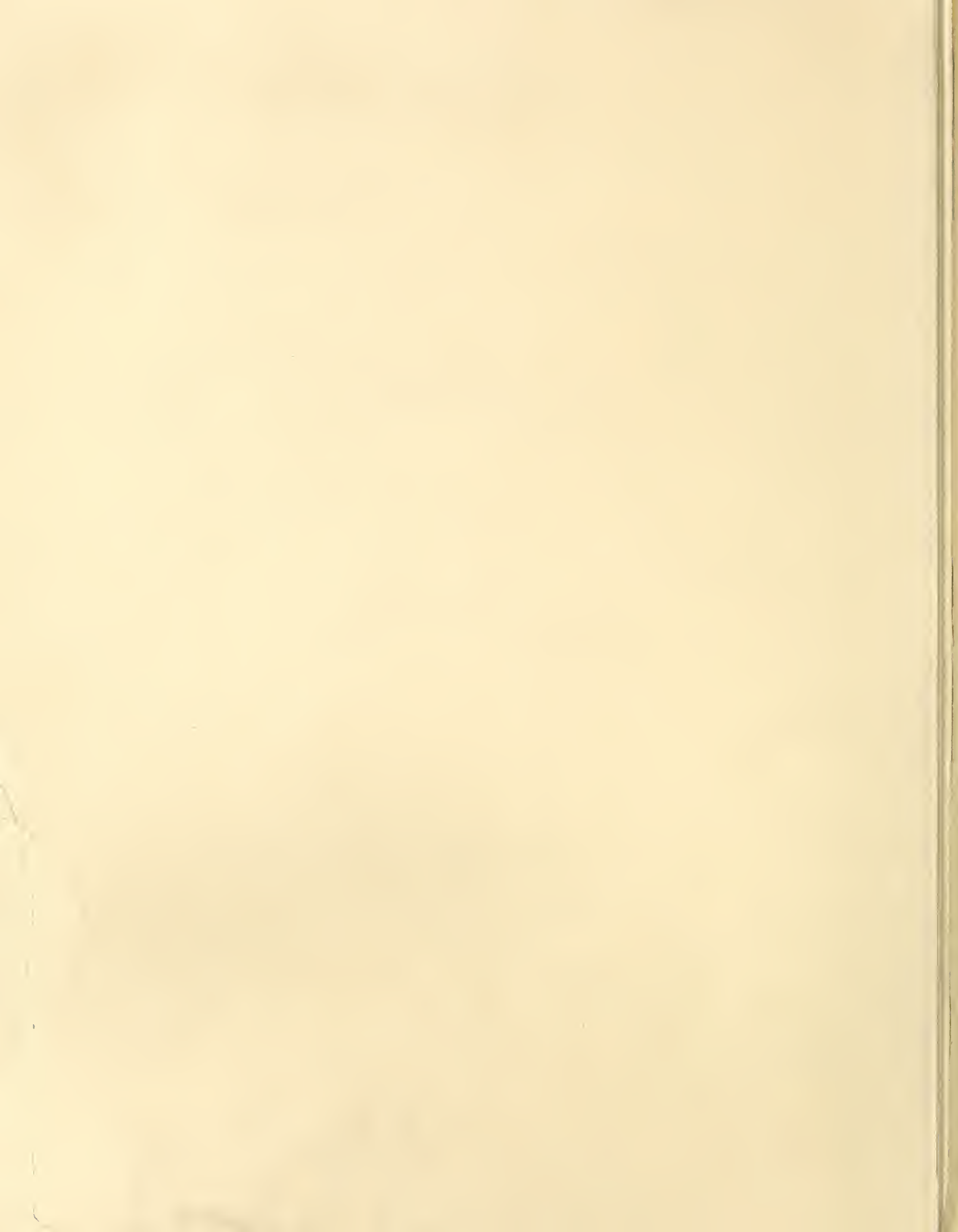


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OLDEST AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION IN THE STATE.

The Maryland Farmer.

A Weekly for the Farmer, Fruit-Grower & Stock-Raiser.

Vol. XXVII.

BALTIMORE, November 7, 1890.

No. 45.

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Farmer for \$4.00.

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land Farmer for \$2.00.

These rates are for a year's subscription to either of the above periodicals, and include with the Farmer any one of our engravings, or the paper till Jan. 1st, 1892.

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With what promptness Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops a distressing cough, soothes the irritated membrane, and induces refreshing sleep. As an anodyne—for soreness of the lungs, especially when hemorrhage or other consumptive symptoms have manifested themselves—and also as an expectorant, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is unsurpassed.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my practice since 1853, and have always found it reliable for the cure of colds, coughs, and all lung diseases."—S. Haynes, M. D., Saranac, N. Y.

"For twenty years, during autumn and winter, I had a bad cough. Last October it was much worse, being attended with hemorrhage of the lungs, so that part of the time, I had to keep my bed. Being advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I began to use it, and by the middle of March, having taken about four bottles of the medicine, my cough was cured."—Henry Kesser, Millington, Tenn.

"Six years ago, while a traveling salesman, I was suffering from lung trouble. For months I was unable to sleep in any restful posture. I had frequent coughing and choking spells, and was often compelled to seek the open air for relief. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which immediately helped me. Its continued use has entirely cured me, and I believe has saved my life."—Alonzo P. Daggett, Smyrna Mills, Me.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured my wife of a severe lung affection, which we supposed to be quick consumption. We now regard this medicine as a household necessity."—W. H. Strickle, Terre Haute, Ind.

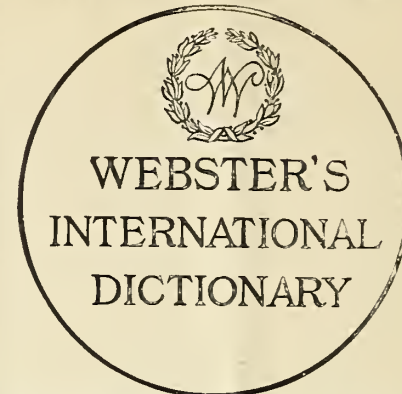
"In April last I was afflicted with a bad cough, and felt uneasy about it, fearing it might terminate in consumption. I tried several kinds of cough remedies; but nothing seemed to help me until I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which gave me relief at once, and by using less than two bottles, I was able to resume my work."—Jarvis Day. "I hereby certify that the above statement is true in every particular."—M. Shaw, Hartland, N. B.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded no relief, and said that I could not live many months. I began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, before I had finished one bottle, found it was helping me. I continued to take the medicine until was cured. I believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan,

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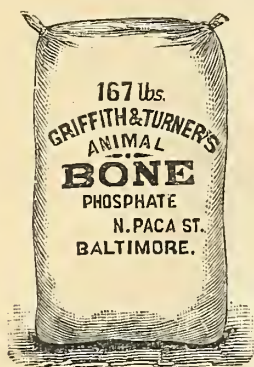
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A LONG WINTER

Is before you, farmer friend, and
a Dollar invested in this Journal

WILL BE WELL SPENT.

The Maryland Farmer.

Vol. XXVII.

BALTIMORE, November 7, 1890.

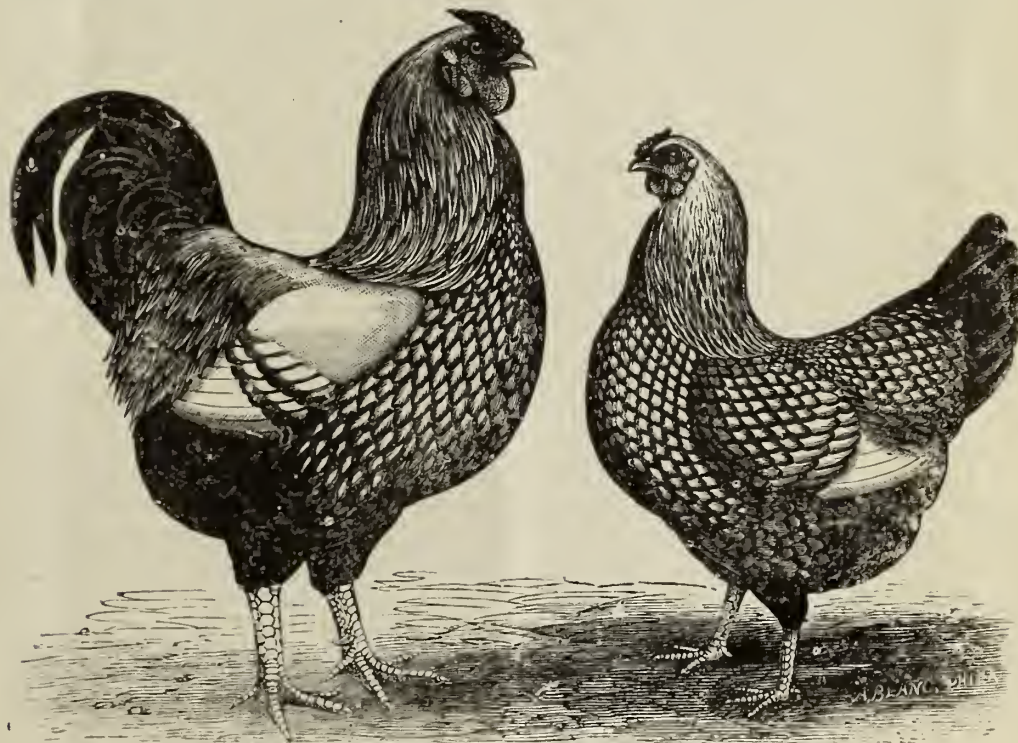
No. 45.

RAISING CHICKENS.

In raising market fowl, much attention must be paid to quality. The proper breeds must be selected, and intelligently crossed, until the desirable market qualities are developed in perfection. The points to be looked after are plump breasts, yellow legs, attractive shape, and the body well filled out, with a small proportion of offal. It is quite an art to bring out these points properly in crossing without sacrificing the vigor and hardiness of the flock. If the unreasonable prejudice against dark legs and black pin feathers, could be done away with, much better results could be obtained. As the matter now stands, the yellow skinned and

breeds, but every season the matter of so doing will be one of consideration.

To produce the best results, Plymouth Rock males may be crossed on Brahma, Cochin, or other large hens. The Wyandotte male is one of the best to use, its yellow skin, compact body and hardiness giving it an advantage, and it is a good layer besides. With Houdan hens and a Wyandotte male, good fowls and good layers will be produced. The next year, a Dorking male should be used on the female from the cross. And next a large game male, when the Wyandotte may be used again, followed by the Houdan, Dorking and game again. Yellow legs may not always result, but table fowls of the choicest kind may be raised.



WYANDOTTES.

yellow legged fowls have the preference, and breeders must cater to this demand.

If the fowls with yellow legs were really superior to those with dark legs, there might be some reason in the preference, but as matter of fact, the most desirable table fowls do not have yellow legs. The games seldom have yellow legs, and they are superior to all for quality of flesh. Other fine table fowls such as the Houdan, Dorking, Langshan, and the French breeds, do not have yellow legs. The Brahma has large size, and the desired colored skin and legs, but is very deficient in breast meat. In crossing use only the pure breeds. It will not do to cease crossing with the union of any two

The most essential thing with young chicks is warmth. Broilers bring good prices when they reach the market early, and no one can afford to loose them. In winter the young chicks require much attention, but it is the extra care required that renders them salable at good prices, and whoever expects to make broilers profitable must not neglect them.

Never feed chicks during the first twenty-four hours after hatching, as the food simply taxes the digestive organs, and gives no benefit; as nature makes provision for it. Even thirty-six hours is not too long a fast. Then crumble hard boiled eggs with coarsely ground oatmeal. Feed this for only one day, as the eggs cause bowel disease, if continued.

Continued on next page.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL,
HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK-RAISING INTERESTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
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BARRETT C. CATLIN, Publisher.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1890.

RAISING CHICKENS--Continued.

When the chick is two or three days old, it may receive bread soaked in milk, cold rice that has been cooked, finely chopped meat, chopped onions, and a regular food composed of equal parts of ground oats, corn meal, and shorts, with a little salt as seasoning; the mixture to be cooked and crumbled for them.

Do not attempt to raise chicks on corn meal, either cooked or raw, as they will not thrive upon it alone, unless with other food. The young of all birds feather very rapidly from the start, and the chicken is no exception; but as the parent birds are given animal or insect food, the chicken should have a share also, at least three or four times a week, as well as being fed otherwise four times daily. Screenings, fine gravel, ground shells, and bone meal should be kept within their reach all the time, and as soon as wheat can be eaten it should be substituted for the screenings. As dampness is fatal to chickens, the drinking water must be so given that the chicken can get no portion of its body wet, and it should be kept growing from the start.

If the young fowls are well cared for, they should weigh a pound each when six weeks' old, and, if hatched in November, will be salable at that weight and age, as the demand for small sizes extends into the month of May.

Plain Caramels.

One pound of brown sugar, a quarter of a pound of chocolate, one pint of cream, one teaspoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of molasses. Boil for thirty minutes, stirring all the time; test by dropping into cold water. Flavor with vanilla, and mark off as you do the maple caramels.

EDITORIAL.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS!

We need your assistance in our efforts to make this journal what it should be—a visitor to every farmer's home in this section. Take your copy to your neighbor, tell him of the great improvement in the well-known old journal and urge him to subscribe. We will thank anyone for a list of good farmers who should—and probably would, if urged—subscribe. To anyone sending us such a list with the postoffice of each one, we will send *THE FARMER* for a month free.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER Brothers have issued the prospectuses of their various publications for 1891. Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, and Harper's Bazar are standard, they need no commendation. The same liberal policy that has marked the management of these journals in the past will be continued in the future, and readers will get the best that money and brains can furnish. Harper's Young People is an excellent weekly for the young folks.—“The best weekly publication for young people in existence,” says the *New York Observer*. The price of these periodicals per year is as follows—Harper's weekly \$4. Harper's Magazine \$4. Harper's Bazar \$4. Harper's Young People \$2. We have made arrangements with Harper Brothers, whereby we can club the *FARMER* with the above periodicals at the following rates: Harper's Magazine and the Maryland Farmer \$4, per year. Harper's Weekly and the Maryland Farmer \$4. Harper's Bazar and the Maryland Farmer \$4. Harper's Young People and the Maryland Farmer \$2. By subscribing with us, you can get either of those publications at the regular rates, and the Maryland Farmer gratis. Subscribe now.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

The result of Tuesday's elections has once more developed the fact that the American people, irrespective of party, have a saving sense of right that may be relied upon to make its appearance whenever the emergency demands it. The tidal wave, cyclone, or whatever it may be called, which swept over the country last Tuesday came as a surprise alike to Republicans and Democrats. Nominally, it was a great Democratic victory, but really, it was the people's victory. It was the uprising of that strong and intelligent sense of justice and right which lies at the foundation of the character of our people, and which no man or party can dominate or control.

The Republican defeat is the mighty protest of the people against bossism, corruption and monopolistic legislation. The coterie of wealthy capitalists and monopolists who have obtained control of the machinery of the Republican party, and have shaped its course and action, now know that the voice of the people is still mighty in the land.

In looking for the causes which have immediately brought about this result, attention is drawn at once to the despotic course of the Republican majority in the last Congress, the contemplated “force bill” and the McKinley tariff bill. This last measure has played a most important part in the campaign, more important than is at present realized. In some sections, Massachusetts, for instance, it was made the one issue; and the good common sense of the people every-

where has repudiated it. An infamous bill, drawn in the interests of a few manufacturers, mine-owners and monopolists,—it has met a just rebuke. Those Republican leaders who have fondly imagined that the tariff was a dead issue, now find that it is the one living issue of the hour, and the fate of the party for 1892 depends, in a great measure, on its willingness to regard the rights of the people in the matter of taxation.

A noticeable feature of this election is the part that farmers' organizations have played in the result. Hitherto, the farmers have neglected their interests, have stood blindly by and allowed themselves to be oppressed and robbed by legislation in favor of capitalists and monopolies, without making a single protest. Now, however, the intelligent means used to organize and properly direct the agricultural vote has borne fruit, and the farmer is beginning to acquire his proper political importance. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire the farmers' organizations did great work, and in Kansas they gave the most unmistakable evidences of their power, completely changing the political texture of the legislature.

This ought to encourage farmers everywhere to organize and work together, remembering that they are neither for the Republicans or the Democrats, but for the Farmers first, last and always.

VERY few people realize the importance of the poultry industry in this country. Farmers have usually considered poultry a small part of the farm economy—well enough perhaps for the women and children to attend to, but hardly of enough value to engage the attention of the farmer himself. Some statistics recently promulgated, however, go to show that the poultry business is cutting quite a figure in the industries of this country. Last year the poultry product of this country amounted to \$200,000,000; the wool industry only represented \$300,000,000; the cotton crop about the same; the hay crop \$400,000,000; the potato crop \$80,000,000; and the oat crop \$170,000,000. The introduction of the incubator, which releases tens of thousands of hens from hatching, and multiplies the chicken product, is largely responsible for the increase in the importance of the poultry business. The incubator has also had a very marked effect on the price of eggs, which within the last five years has dropped from twenty-one cents to less than fourteen cents.

CALIFORNIA has had a glorious year. Blessed with a magnificent fruit crop, she has been able to dispose of it at extremely lucrative rates, owing to the crop failure in the East. Yet, while her cup would seem to be full to overflowing, there is the inevitable "fly in the ointment." This, from the California *Fruit Grower*, explains itself:

"Surely the sins of the wicked will find them out. Several attempts have been made recently by bashful young men to seek wives by the devious ways of placing notes in boxes of fruit, which were subsequently shipped East. We object to such proceedings in the interest of our California girls, and, to encourage them, we will state that any young man, who has such bad taste as to go elsewhere for a wife, when there are so many beautiful and accomplished native daughters at home, is scarcely worth having."

ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

A correspondent in Kent County, Md., who is an experienced asparagus grower, writes us as follows:

Plant the ground which you intend for asparagus with some spring or summer crop—potatoes, corn or melons, either is very good, but do not take a sod. If you have a sod after harvest you want that for the asparagus bed. Plow it and sow it with buckwheat as buckwheat always leaves the ground in a mellow condition. In the fall of the year manure the ground broadcast very heavily and plow under.

In the spring plow again so as to have a fine tilth, then mark out your rows whatever distance you prefer; some plant 4 feet by 4, others 4 feet by 1, or 4 feet by 1½, but I prefer 5 feet by 1½, which will take about 5700 to the acre. Take a large plow and make your rows about six inches deep going twice to the row. Set your crowns on the bottom of the furrow, then cover with about two inches of soil or just enough to keep the crowns moist.

When the young shoots appear above ground, go along with a hoe and fill in nicely around the shoots, say some two inches, but do not cover the shoot. In the course of a couple of weeks you can go along each side of the row with a small harrow being careful not to cover any up, within the next two weeks you can go along with a cultivator and run the cultivator every two weeks until the first of September, for everything depends on the first year. If you get a good set you will have a good bed.

The first year you will be troubled with the asparagus beetle, air-slacked lime is good to dust the plants with, but the best remedy is to go over the patch every other day with a small brush, and brush the larva off. A few may crawl back but the most of them will perish. In the latter part of October cut off all the old stalks, and manure your bed. Plow your manure under so that it will be well rotted by spring.

The fall is the best time to manure your bed, but if you do not get it done in the fall, you can do it in the spring, the latter part of March, before the crowns sprout, using well rotted manure. In the fall you can use any coarse manure, but in the spring it must be well rotted. If you have not the crowns of your own raising, you can get them from nurserymen. There is but little difference in the varieties, but get good strong crowns of one years growth, which I think are the best.

Electric Belt Free

To introduce it and obtain agents the undersigned firm will give away a few of their \$5.00 German Electric Belts invented by Prof. Van der Weyde. Pres. of the New York Electrical Society [U. S. Pat. 257,647] a positive cure for nervous debility, Rheumatism, Loss of Power, &c. Address Electric Agency, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y. Write to them to-day.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address Respectfully, T. A. Stocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

FARM FENCES.

One of the surest outward evidences of a well-managed farm is the appearance of its fences. If they are in good condition, it is safe to infer that an intelligent and progressive farmer lives upon the acres which they enclose. But if farm fences are run down, and are built with no view to economy in space or materials, the inference forces itself that there is poor management all over the farm. Like the dress and manners of a gentleman is the fence to the farm—not an essential mark of innate goodness and courtesy perhaps, but without which these and other admirable qualities suffer in contact with the world. It is as impossible for a close observer to ride along country roads, and keep from drawing contrasts and forming impressions from what he sees, as it is to be present at a party and not judge of character by personal appearance.

The primary object of a fence, of course, is utility and not fine art. And there is an important sense in which one built of stumps or a primeval "back fence" is as good as any other. Then comes a time, however, when pioneer days are over in a farming community, and fence building ceases to be a mere piling up of rubbish to serve the double purpose of clearing the land and of getting troublesome material out of the way. It is then that intelligent farmers begin to exercise judgment as well as taste in making fences. The zigzag style is the first step in this direction. It belongs to the era when wood is plentiful and labor cheap, and almost every farmer whose hair is now being silvered with advancing years remembers the rail splitting and "laying the worm" of his younger days.

But in Maryland and the older commonwealths the days of the rail fence have practically passed away. When timber becomes scarce and land is high-priced, it is too expensive by far to the practical farmer. No such waste of materials and occupation of valuable real estate can be tolerated in the management of the modern farm. The utility fence of to-day is a very different structure from that of twenty-five years ago. It needs to be straight as a line, and, like a line, lacking in breadth and thickness. In other words it should occupy the least possible space consistent with the purposes of a boundary or field enclosure.

The practical uses of a fence are now almost entirely limited to enclosing the pastures where stock is kept. It is no longer desirable to separate cultivated fields. Even the "line fences" of a generation ago are going away to the "corner stones" and marking posts in many parts of the country. Moreover, in some States it is possible to ride for miles along country roads and see no fences beside the highways.

All this points to the conclusion that fencing is costly and must be dispensed with, except to keep stock from strolling and to save crops from their depredation. It is, therefore, pertinent to inquire what mode of building these necessary structures is best adapted to the Maryland farm at the present time.

Evidently the first consideration should be to make a judicious use of the materials which are at hand. Most farmers still have old rails upon them, and sometimes a little timber which can be utilized. Under such circumstances,

the post and rail fence, or one built by driving strong stakes in the earth and binding them together with telegraph wire will be found available. On other farms boards can be employed which will last for a generation. But in most instances the farmer is called upon to buy his fencing materials in whole or in part, and to such there is practically only one course to pursue. Recourse must be had to some kind of wire. Barbed wire is cheap enough, but it is dangerous to stock, and totally unfit for practical use. Colts, horses and valuable cows have been maimed and ruined, not to say torn and killed, by this kind of fencing.

Probably the most servicable as well as the most artistic fence which can now be built is a combination structure of wire and boards. For this, good posts are needed of second-growth chestnut, oak, locust, or cedar—whichever is cheapest and nearest to hand. These should be of good size, set deep, top downward, well rammed and a small ridge raised about the post to drain the water away. The entire line of posts should also be so drained that water can not be left standing near it. A top board of good material should be nailed to these posts, about four feet from the ground. Another may be used also two and one-half feet below, if the expense can be afforded. Two strands of plain telegraph wire above and below the middle board complete the fence. It will be strong, stock proof and permanent. The boards will enable animals to see the enclosing barrier at all times and avoid it, and if the boards and posts are whitewashed or painted, this kind of fencing will be found the cheapest and most satisfactory which can be built.

Space does not permit a discussion of the hedge fence problem, which we reserve for a future article.

CLUB MEETINGS.

The Forest Hill Farmer Club held its last meeting at the home of C. L. Vail, near Forest Hill. The subject of deep tillage or shallow was discussed. The general opinion seemed to be in favor of thorough cultivation. The work of the agricultural college and the experiment station was commended. The opinion was expressed that their operations would be more beneficial to farmers if carried so far as to supply pure seeds and plants to such as desired to purchase them. The club generally thought that fall plowing was the more advantageous, it gets the work ahead and cut worms give less trouble. At the next meeting of the club Nov. 21, the subject for discussion will be "The preparation and management of land for crops particularly spring crops."

The Cecil Farmers Club had an animated discussion at their last meeting on planting potatoes. The majority agreed that the best results were obtainable from planting potatoes.

Alliance meetings are being held all through the State, election of officers and organization for work during the winter being the paramount objects. A large meeting will take place in Centreville, Md., to-morrow.

YEARLING colts will make a better growth and development if they are given a light feed of oats every day:

Alliance Page.

While this journal is not an official organ, of the Farmers' Alliance, it is in entire sympathy with that movement and heartily believes in a thorough and systematic organization among farmers to protect their interests. In this column, Alliance news will be presented, and matters akin to that movement discussed. Correspondence is cordially invited.

HARMONY AND UNION.

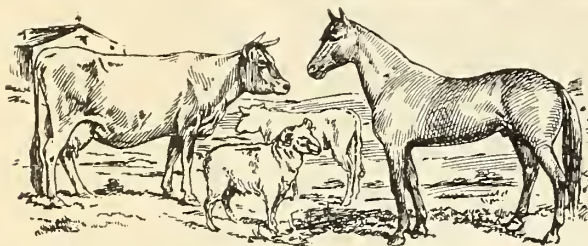
A writer in the Atlanta Constitution, the great journal of the South, says; The conditions which have called the Farmer's Alliance into existence form the basis of a great people's movement. If properly supported and wisely directed it offers to the democracy of the whole country the greatest opportunity it has had since Jefferson with a people's party drove the Federalists from power, and presents to the South the means of regaining a position of political importance which it has not occupied in half a century. We as Democrats favor the overthrow of sectionalism. We favor the reduction of taxation. What other means so potent to destroy the one and reduce the other as a great agricultural organization, embracing in its membership the staple growers of the West and South? What means so potent to unite these important sections? I class the two principles of non sectionalism and the reduction of taxation together. The latter is dependent upon the former. I would not rob the first of that noble sentiment which would have every State and section equal simply because they are parts of our common country, but to the Democratic party, and to the South especially, non-sectionalism is a principle as practical as it is important. The South can not hope to obtain an equal voice in the general government; those who favor a reduction of taxation can not hope for triumph; the Democratic party may win temporary victories, but can not hope for permanent power, while sectionalism exists. The Republican party, a high protective tariff and sectionalism walk hand in hand. For more than a quarter of a century the wheat growers and the corn growers of the West have steadily adhered to the Republican party, while the cotton growers of the South have as steadily adhered to the Democratic party. Divided, the great staple growers have fallen victims to the protected manufacturers. There has not been a day in years when united they could not have controlled the country. Hence the Republican party, dominated by the protected manufacturers, has been interested in keeping up the flames of sectionalism and the divisions between the wheat growers and the cotton growers. As now constituted the Democratic party has not been able to make any permanent breach in the Republican rank of the Western States. Is it not time, therefore, for the Democratic party, whose principles the Alliance has espoused, to welcome its organ-

ization as a means of uniting the staple growers into one vast organization which will wipe away, in one great movement, sectionalism and the protective policy? If the Farmers Alliance succeeds in perfecting an organization that numbers among its members the farmers of the West and South, advocating the great principles set out in its platform, a political union between the West and South is absolutely certain, and the great principles advocated for a century by the Democracy will reign triumphant throughout the country.

Every reason exists for harmonious political action between the West and South. The cotton grower and the wheat grower are forced to find a market for their surplus production in Europe in competition with the same class of products from other countries. Whatever governmental measure bears, therefore, upon the cotton industry must bear with equal force upon the wheat industry; the growers of the staple crops have a common interest. It is easier to effect a reformation of political lines that will bring the West and the South into close political accord through a great agricultural movement than in any other way. The western Republican farmer who joins the Alliance and endorses its platform must favor non-sectionalism and reduction of taxation. To this extent he becomes a Democrat and must vote on principle against the high protective policy of the Republican party. As evidenced by their platform, the farmers through their Alliance have shown remarkable capacity in arriving at the causes which have produced the conditions by which they are oppressed; and when the farmers of Georgia and the farmers of Kansas come together in convention and in fraternal association for the purpose of bettering their conditions, they will not be long in ascertaining that their interests in national legislation are identical. When this political union has been formed, every lover of liberty and of the institutions of his country may well note the fact that the government is safer in the hands of the agriculturists than in those of any other class. They represent not alone numerical supremacy, but, divorced equally from the restraints of poverty and the unequal distribution of wealth, a class which has a property interest more uniformly distributed than any other in the entire country.

Now, how is this political union to be brought about? Not through antagonism to the farmers of the South, who have co-operated with, and worked within the lines of, the Democratic party; not through the denunciation of their leaders; not through sowing the seeds of discord and dissension, suspicion and distrust; not through designing efforts to arouse the farmers to class legislation against interests that are essentially friendly to them. No great political movement, composed of men scattered like the agriculturists over vast sections of country, can succeed without harmonious and united action and confidence in those they have chosen to represent and advocate their principles. Harmony and union should be the watchwords. Harmonize all interests. Unite the Alliance and the Democratic party in the advocacy of the principles they hold in common. Draw all classes and interests to the support of the people's movement, and victory becomes assured. Here lies the path of duty, and of hope.

Stock Raisers' Column.



This column will be devoted to the interests of breeders and stock raisers, and especial attention will be paid to matters pertaining to the breeding and development of light harness and trotting horses. Correspondence is invited.

TURF NOTES.

THE price put upon Ada de Clare four-year-old record 2.26½, by Lord Russell, dam Aida, sister to Dexter, is \$15,000. She is owned at Woodburn, and is expected to beat 2.20 next year.

VALISSA, 2.19, will not be driven to lower her record this season. Her owner, Mr. Bascom, thinks it glory enough to have beaten the hitherto unbeaten Sparks and won the three-year-old stakes in the fastest time they have yet been won in, in Kentucky.

DURING the past week seven of the get of Alcantara have been added to his list, giving him a total of twenty-one for the season, and an aggregate of thirty-three, which is nine more than any other son of George Wilkes has yet produced at the same age.

IN summing up the trotting sires of 1890, a well-posted turfite places them as follows: For wonderful flights of speed, the Electioneers and Happy Mediums head the list; best performances to pole, the Almonts; bulldog trotters, Mambrino Kings and Dictators; but for race horses, week in and week out, the Wilkeses.

THE two-year-old Magnette by Wilton, that took a record of 2.33½ recently, is in some respects a remarkable colt. Previous to this race he had been driven but five full miles, and each effort showed an improvement. His first mile was trotted in 2:46, the second in 2:45½, the third 2:45, the fourth 2:41½, the fifth 2:41½, and his record mile as stated above, in 2:33½, last half 1:16½, last quarter 36 seconds. There is little doubt of his ability to beat 2:30 if kept in training.

ADMIRERS of that game little trotter, Harry Wilkes, 2.13½, have often expressed regret that he was gelded. He would be almost invaluable in the stud. W. R. Letcher, who bred Harry Wilkes, gives the following reason for having him gelded: "In the first place I did not want a stud. In the second place, Harry Wilkes was an ugly little fellow. He was not much more than a pony at four years old, being only 15.1 hands high. His neck was thick, and he was what is known in horse parlance as 'bunchy.' He had an uncommonly long mane, and his tail almost swept the ground, and altogether he was the most uncouth specimen for a stallion a

man could well find. In the third and last place, George Wilkes at that time had no reputation as a sire, and of course I did not care to keep a stallion by an unfashionable horse." At the close of 1889 Harry Wilkes had trotted ninety-eight heats in 2.20 or better. This has been exceeded by only one other trotter, Goldsmith Maid, which put in 114 in 2.20 or better.

A LARGE delegation of horsemen were on hand at Pimlico, Wednesday, to see the race between Music and Mambrino Girl. As originally made up the race was a sweepstakes between Frank Brown, Mambrino Girl and Music, but at the last moment Frank Brown was drawn and the other two were left to fight for the stakes. Mambrino Girl won easily in three straight heats, trotting the second in 2.30 flat and making her entrance into the "Charmed Circle." Mambrino Girl is owned by the meadow view stock farm of North Carolina.

ELECTIONEER, the peerless head of the stud at Palo Alto, is rapidly failing, and his days are numbered. A gentleman who lately saw him says: "Electioneer has lost two hundred pounds of flesh during the last few months, and is being carefully doctored all the time. His condition is so delicate that when I called the attendant was afraid to take the blankets off of him. He seems completely broken down, and I was informed that no one at Palo Alto expects him ever again to be able to do service. I had read previous to my visit, that for several years the horse had only been permitted to serve fifteen mares a year, but on the farm I was told that he served forty-five mares last year, and that his break-down was attributed to too hard service."

STOCK ITEMS.

GIVE animals free access to salt and they will never injure themselves; but give it to them only occasionally and the stronger ones will get too much while the weaker ones will suffer from lack of it.

IF the stock owner will be careful to provide ventilation for his stables, roots or ensilage for a portion of the ration, and give his animals what exercise they need, he will not find it necessary to doctor the stock toward Spring.

IF you feed dry, fat forming food to sheep right along, you must expect that they will become constipated. No creature living can eat such food without producing that result. The fat forming foods are lacking in moisture.

SPEAKING of Southdown and Hampshiredowns, the *Western Rural* says: These two breeds are easily distinguished. In the Southdown is seen absolute perfection of form. We shall never see him surpassed in this particular by any breed. The plum like outline, short and carefully trimmed coat and small amount of waste or offal are distinguished characteristics. In size they are much less than the Hampshiredown, and, as is often the case with small animals, their symmetry is beautiful. The color has become progressively lighter during the last thirty years, and in some of the specimens (not however, decorated) the face might be described as white, or very light gray. The head is dish-faced or flat in profile and the ears are short and round, and often light in tint. The color of the face is mostly a light fawn.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

The Berkshire is one of the most valuable breeds of hogs for home use. One of the principal merits of the Berkshire breed is the large proportion of lean meat, which is well "marbled" or mixed with fat. This is particularly desirable in hogs raised on the farm to be converted into bacon for domestic consumption. The improved Berkshire was introduced into the United States in 1832, and has enjoyed a deserved popularity since then. The following standard of characteristics of the thoroughbred Berkshire has been adopted:

"Color, black, with white on feet, face, tip of tail, and an

middlings: deep from back down. Back broad and straight, or a very little arched. Ribs long and well sprung, giving rotundity of body; short ribs of good length, giving breadth and levelness of loin. Hips good length, from point of hips to rump. Hams thick, round, and deep, holding their thickness well back and down to the the hocks. Tail fine and small, set on high up. Legs short and fine, but straight and very strong, with hoofs erect, legs set wide apart. Size medium; length medium; extremes are to be avoided. Bone fine and compact. Offal very light. Hair fine and soft; no bristles. Skin pliable." Careful observation of these characteristics will protect those purchasing thoroughbred boars for the purpose of improving their common stock. The cross



IMPROVED BERKSHIRES.

occasional splash of white on the arm. While a small spot of white on some other parts of the body does not argue an impurity of blood, yet it is to be discouraged, to the end that uniformity of color may be attained by breeders. White upon one ear, or a bronze or copper spot, on some part of the body, argues no impurity, but rather a reappearing of original colors. Markings of white other than those named above, are suspicious, and a pig so marked should be rejected. Face short, fine and well dished, broad between the eyes. Ears generally almost erect, but sometimes inclined forward with advancing age; small, thin, soft, and showing veins. Jowl full; neck short and thick. Shoulder short from neck to

of the Berkshire on our common stock gives an offspring admirably adapted to the purposes of the farm, maturing early and fattening easily.

If you have succeeded in getting your porcine stock up to a high degree of excellence, remember that your only chance of keeping it up lies in the selection of a sire not below your standard. Herein also lies the secret of improvements as well as of maintenance of the standard. Look well to the pedigree as well as the individual excellence of the boar. Should he be ever so fair to look at and have an inferior strain of blood in his veins, this would be almost sure to show in his offspring and thus lower your standard.

TO OUR FARMER FRIENDS AND OTHERS.

This Journal--The MARYLAND FARMER--has been for twenty-seven years a publication well known to you and a recipient during most of that time of a splendid patronage from you. However satisfactory its work may have been in the past, it is intended to make it much more valuable in the future. And such additions and improvements are contemplated as will place it abreast of the leading agricultural publications of the country. The varied and diversified interests of the farmer will each receive its proper attention and will be treated in the most thorough manner by our staff of experienced and well-fitted writers.

The stock-raising features of the FARMER will be of especial worth. A gentleman who is well known among horse-men here and who for about ten years was employed upon one of the largest of the New England farmer's journals, in this department, will have entire charge of our stock pages. As we said in our first issue, the climate and soil of this section is on a par with that of any other for stock-raising and our farmers should take advantage of their opportunities.

Our weekly market reports we expect to make an authority in this section. Our market reporter is one of the best posted in the city and our readers shall have every benefit of his ability. Our "Woman's Corner" is intended for the feminine members of the homes of our agriculturalists and it shall be kept up to a high standard.

But what this page display circular is for is this: *We want to call attention to our premium offers.* Times are hard and the only way to get the attention of the farmers generally to this matter is to offer what is almost two dollars for one. This we most surely do.

Our first offer is the paper from now to January 1st, 1892, for one dollar paid now, *Together with Kendall's "Treatise on the Horse" as a premium.* This method of giving 3 months free has taken wonderfully well elsewhere and we hope and believe that our friends will appreciate it. The book of Dr. Kendall's is one that does not need any comment, is thoroughly well known and every farmer needs it.

Our second offer is the paper for one year for one dollar paid now, with one of the beautiful and elegant auto-engravings: "PHARAOH'S HORSES," "PUBLIC GUARDIAN," "THE HARVESTERS," and "IN LOVE," *size of each, 22x28 inches.* These pictures can be found in any well-conducted art room and are regarded as great sellers. They would cost you there nearly the price of a year's subscription to the FARMER. We will send one, as you select, immediately upon receipt of your subscription money. To such as desire it we can furnish frames. H. JESSE RING, a young and enterprising picture-frame manufacturer of this city, has agreed to frame our pictures for a little over half of his regular price, and for one dollar you can get a frame that would cost you nearly double. We have secured **ONE THOUSAND PICTURES ONLY** and those who wish them should send immediately as when these are gone we cannot furnish any more on these terms.

To the Farmer who sends us Four cash subscriptions for one year we will give a year's subscription, an engraving and an extra engraving FREE sending each of the new subscribers as above.

The Farmer, or other person, in each county of the State soliciting subscribers, who gets the largest number of subscribers will be given by us **A SADDLE AND BRIDLE.** This offer is made to any person and is open until January 1st, 1891. We allow you to keep one dollar in every five and we will send each new subscriber as above as he selects.

Now, here's a chance for everybody to make something as they go along and to have a chance of getting a splendid saddle and bridle. We also propose to give to the person in this State getting the largest number of subscribers by the above time a most valuable present which will be announced later.

There's a field in this section including Maryland, Delaware and Virginia for a journal such as ours, and to get the people interested, we make these—we think—unprecedented offers. They only extend to January 1, 1891.

Farmers, Young Men, Boys, Girls, Go to Work for the

MARYLAND FARMER.

The publisher, Mr. BARRETT C. CATLIN, is a native Marylander, well-known in this State, and can give the most reliable references that these offers are good, will be lived up to by him, and are not intended as a means of getting persons to work for us without ample remuneration.



WOMAN'S CORNER.

MRS. MARY L. GADDESS, - EDITRESS.

This department of THE FARMER will be made of special worth to the ladies of the farmer's household. Fashions in dress, latest ideas of ornamentation, flowers etiquette and all subjects in which they may be interested will be fully discussed and in a chatty manner. MRS. GADDESS, the editress, a well-known writer of this city, cordially invites correspondence on matters of interest in this column and will answer any questions with pleasure.

It is beginning to feel very much like winter, and the stores are full of all descriptions of furs and wraps. Hats are very pretty, and come in large and small, to please the fancy. Felt is quite popular, for the reason that it can be bent into any shape. Those who can wear a large picturesque affair laden with long plumes and faced with velvet, can be suited in all colors. Bonnets are always ladylike and fashionable; velvet flowers and strings are worn with these; dark colors and black in feathers and birds have preference. Do not be persuaded to buy an over-trimmed hat for the little ones, a good soft felt with bunches of ribbon is ready for all occasions and always looks well. A pretty Toque for a young lady is made of green cloth, at the back slightly toward the left side is a huge bunch of bright plaid ribbon and three long quills stand up quite high, another made to be worn by a bride to match her traveling dress was of dark brown cloth and plaid ribbon with two scarlet quills run through them as the only ornamentation, the dress was of brown broad-cloth, quite smooth except across front, where a few wrinkles removed the tight effect, sleeves high, also collar around throat of brown fur, undressed kid gloves to match.

Fashion decrees that half mourning is no longer to be worn after crape is laid aside, black alone is considered correct, purple and all the half-tones are out of style. Beads, bangles, velvet, plush, lace, and all fringed goods are never worn among fashionable people while in mourning, nor jewelry of any description save in jet.

As we are on the subject it is well to be posted regarding certain rules society has laid down in paying visits of condolence. One of the most imperative says within a week you must call in person. In villages where all are more or less acquainted, form is not so necessary, but truly refined persons will everywhere hesitate to intrude upon the privacy of a family until the funeral is over, and then the least said often the better. Well meant consolation often falls upon bruised hearts like blows which must be endured patiently, knowing it is kindness that suggests them. The silent pressure of the hand or a kiss is far more soothing than human words can be. To very few is given the power of saying just the right thing. One of our great poets has said, "When in the presence of a deep affliction the soul is dumb." Then surely our lips should be sealed.

Shadow and sunshine, that is life, and the seasons are just as full of change. It looks dreary enough out of doors. Beautiful October has changed her mantle, and the woods are brown and bare, the fields full of dry stubble, and gardens desolate indeed; but if you have taken care of your potted plants the home is bright with their bloom. A greenery is

a great pleasure when out of doors it looks so barren, and any and every one can manage foliage plants.

It is becoming a matter of consideration to the thoughtful housekeeper, how she shall vary her bill of fare when vegetables are getting scarce. Did you ever try "Potato Salad" made in this way? Six or eight medium-sized potatoes, after they are cold, sliced thin; two white onions minced fine, a little parsley, season with salt, cayenne pepper, celery seed: one-third of a teaspoon mustard mixed with hot water, yolk of two eggs beaten well, teaspoon of salad oil, two tablespoons vinegar beat till thick like a custard, and pour over the potatoes and onions, garnish with celery tops or parsley, and you will find it not only appetizing but a very pretty dish.

Yet we all acknowledge there are higher needs than even the best spread table can supply, and I want to chat about some of these with the sons and daughters of to day.

I have noticed so many of you stoop over so much, both in sitting and walking. That's all wrong, stand erect, face the world boldly, throw up your chin well away from the breast, look ahead on a level with your eyes, don't hang your heads, take long, deep breaths of pure fresh air, and face God's sunlight, you are ruining health and figures, stop now before it is too late.

Another matter boys and girls: a great deal of the cheerfulness of home depends upon you. The parents cannot go out into life's busy ways so often now with their many cares but the young people are going out and coming in all the time. Remember those at home, gather up every bit of pleasant news, any incident (no matter how trivial) of the day which may call a smile to their faces, they will enjoy it when told by you, and their hearts will grow warm and glad to see that the children think about them. Kiss mother, say a tender word, never be ashamed of the holiest feeling God has implanted in the human heart.

If you have not been in the habit of daily so caressing her, begin now. Lay your hand kindly on father's shoulder, and that little touch will thrill his heart. You may never know it, but when the grass grows above their dear heads, and the daisied sod covers the tired hands folded over the wearied heart, you will be glad to remember each smile and loving word that may here shed brightness on their pathway. It is the little things of life we too often forget till too late. Don't let it be your fate to say: "Oh if I could have mother with me again, how differently I would act." Begin now while she can say, "God bless my child." It is lack of thought, not real unkindness, that works so much harm. Hearts are the same the wide world over, so, boys and girls, try this experiment.

MRS. M. L. GADDESS.

Markets.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6.

Domestic Dried Fruits.—Arrivals continue very light and values about steady throughout. Walnut kernels are almost steady in tendency. Peaches 12c to 18c for bright peeled; unpeeled halves 7c to 8c, and quarters 7c to 8c per lb; evaporated 18a 24c for fancy peeled, and 12a 15c for unpeeled. Apples, sun-dried, 8c to 10c per lb. and evaporated 12a 15c. Cherries, choice, 28c to 30c; cherries, gummy 24c to 27. Raspberries 28 a 30c. Blackberries 9c to 9½c. Whortleberries, 16c to 18c. Walnut kernels 13 @ 14c.

Wool.—Arrivals continue small, and prices firm, especially for the finest sorts. We quote: Unwashed, extra choice, and light, 26a 27c, do average lots 25a 26c, do Merino, 18a 19c, tub-washed, fair to choice, 32a 35c, pulled, 27 a 28c. Burry wool, from 2c to 10c less per lb. according to quantity of burs. All black 3c to 5c per lb. less.

Feathers.—Receipts are moderate and the market is fairly active at rather better figures. We quote prime live geese at 45c to 47c per lb. mixed 20c to 40c, as to quality, and ducks at 25c to 35c per pound.

Tallow.—There is a cautioned fair demand and the market is steady at 4½c to 4¾c per lb for solid cake, 4½c to 4¾c. Beeswax is arriving more freely and sells at 26a 26½c.

Butter.—The market continues firm, with all fresh table sorts in good demand. There is no accumulation and prices hold quite firm. We quote, Fancy creamery, 23a 24c good to choice, 20a 22c, per lb. imitation creamery, 16a 20c per lb. fancy lardle-pa-keed 14a 16c, good to choice do 11a 13c per lb, store-packed 8a 12c, and creamery prime prints 25a 26c per lb. Jobbing about 1c higher.

Eggs.—Receipts continue light and are readily absorbed by a fair demand and values are firm and higher. We quote as follows: Candied, 25a 26c, choice fresh Southern Maryland and Virginia, loss off, per dozen, 25c, do for Western Maryland and Pennsylvania do 25c, do seconds, 23. Jobbing about 1c higher.

Green Fruits and Vegetables.—The general market shows no great change. Apples are a trifle firmer and grapes lower, following the fall in temperature. Tomatoes are coming poor in quality and are unsteady. Prime white potatoes are marked at some advance, and selections still bring a premium, while sweets are firm and higher. Quotations are only for prime stock. We quote as follows: Onions, per barrel, \$2.75 to per bushel, 9c; cabbage, per 100, 1.50 @ 3.00. Potatoes, p r bushel, choice 70c; fair to good, 55 to 60c; common, 50c; beets, per bunch, 1a 1½c; tomatoes, per box, choice, 20 c; do fair to good, 10a 15c; egg plants, per bushel b sket, 10a 15c; green apples, prime to choice native 2 7½ a 3 25, do small rough to fair, do, \$1.50, 2 25; grapes, Concord, 1, per 10-lb basket, 23a 25; Catawba, do do, 23a 28c. Niagara, 5-lb do, 16a 18c; Delaware do do, 17a 18c. Celery, per doz 15a 25; sweet potatoes, p r bbl, choice yellow, 1 50a 1 60; do sc'ds, per bbl, 1 25a 1 40; do rel, \$1 00; do yams, \$1 00.

Flour.—Receipts for the week are 64062 bbls, including 25591 bbls for through shipment; City Mills, 10972 bbls; shipments coastwise, 2774 bbls. Receipts of cornmeal for the week, 216 bbls. There has been some fairly liberal buying both by jobbers and exporters, but both now seem well supplied and indisposed to purchase further, except for current needs. Following the decline in wheat values are 10 to 15 c lower, and at the close the market is very dull.

Winter Wheat Patent Family, 5 35a 5 60; Spring Wheat Patent Family, 5 65a 5 70; Baltimore Best Patent, 6 10; Baltimore Choice Patent, 6 15; Baltimore High Grade Family, 5 85; Baltimore Choice Extra, 5 60; Maryland, Virginia & Penn. Super,

3 00a 3 50; Maryland, Virginia & Penn. Extra, 3 75a 4 60; Maryland, Virginia & Penn. Family, 4 75a 5 25. Rye Flour, 3 60a 4 25; Hominy, 3 50a 3 60. Cornmeal, per 100 lbs, 1 20a 1 45; Buckwheat per 100 lbs, new, 2 40a 2 60.

Oats.—Receipts for the week are 11,100 bushels; withdrawn, 11,308 bushels; stock in elevators, 118,532 bushels. Offerings continue very light, but the demand has declined and there has followed some shrinkage in values, which however are again firmer at the close. We quote as follows: Ungraded Southern and Pennsylvania, 48a 51c; do stained and inferior, 44a 47c.

Wheat.—Receipts for the week are 81638 bushels viz: 61871 Southern and 19767 Western; shipments from elevators 46598 bushels, and stock in elevators 194342 bushels. Occasionally receipts of Southern wheat have been larger but as a whole they are small and hence business is restricted, though millers take all desirable samples promptly. Prices have fluctuated considerably and close decidedly lower, the range being 95a 100c for Fultz and 98a 100 for Longberry.

Rye.—Receipts for the week are 2774 bushels, withdrawn, — bushels; stock in elevators, 17,158 bushels. Spot offerings have been small, the bulk of the arrivals being direct to distillers, demand fair and values firmly held. We quote: Choice to fancy, 75a 77c; good to prime, 72a 74c; common to fair, 65a 70c.

Poultry.—LIVE Chickens are in good receipt and active at lower prices. Ducks are quiet and steady. Turkeys are in good demand and steady. We quote, Chickens, hens, old 8½a 9, young, 10a 10½c, turkeys, 10a 11c, old roosters, each 25c. Ducks Puddle, per doz, \$2.25a 3.50, do Muscovy, 400a 6.00, do per lb. old, 9c.

Dressed.—Receipts still light, but increasing and values are very steady. We quote for the undrawn stock, head and feet off, per lb: Turkeys, 11a 12c; chickens, 9a 10c; ducks, 1½a 11c.

Corn.—Receipts for the week are 62907 bushels, viz: 2255 Southern and 5552 Western; shipments from elevators 46703 bushels; stock in elevators, 92013 bushels. Receipts of Southern corn have continued insignificant, which compels inactivity in spite of a good local demand. Prices have been fairly steady, fluctuations being largely due to variable quality. At the close white is worth 61a 6½c and yellow 63a 6½c.

Hay.—The offerings have been full demand quiet and values have been steady during the week. We quote: Choice at 11.00; good to prime, 10.00a 10.50; mixed, fair to good, 8.00a 8.50; prime to choice, 9.00a 9.50; common and inferior 6.00a 8.00. Clover, 8.00a 9.00.

Straw.—Offerings light, demand good and prices firm with an upward tendency. We quote: Rye in car-loads at 15.00a 16.00 for large bales in sheaves; 10.00a 11.00 for blocks; wheat blocks, 7.50a 8.50; oat blocks, 10.00a 10.50. Short, chaffy stock about 1.00 per ton less.

Mill Feed.—Offerings light, demand very fair, and prices firm. We quote: Western bran, light, 12a 13 lbs, 19.50a 20.00; do medium, 14a 16 lbs, 18.00a 19.00; heavy, over 16 lbs, 17.90a 17.50, and middlings 18.00a 19.00, all on track. Receipts for the week, 13 cars bran.

Pittsburg iron mills are going back from natural gas to coal, the latter being about as cheap and more certain.

Plan for a pneumatic tube line between New-York and Philadelphia for the carriage of packages, &c., are being perfected. Time of transit about twenty minutes.

MINOR NEWS NOTES.

The old United States Court-house in Baltimore was sold at auction recently for \$3,000. It cost over \$400,000 to erect.

A monument has been unveiled at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to the heroes of the Jeannette Arctic expedition.

The Baltimore ladies' committee has raised the \$100,000 for a woman's medical school to be attached to Johns Hopkins University.

The latest reports of the election show great gains by the Democratic party. The House is Democratic by over 120 maj. This deposes Mr. Reed from the chair. It is thought Wilson of West Virginia, will be his successor. McKinley, the author of the much-talked-of tariff bill, is defeated by about 225, this being a gain of 2,500 in his district. Pattison, democratic, is elected governor of Pennsylvania by over 15,000 majority. His colleagues were all defeated. The New York Legislature is democratic by two votes. Senator Evarts will have a Democratic successor. Republicans claim New Hampshire. In Nebraska, the Farmers' Alliance candidate for Governor received 59,594 votes. Boyd, Dem., 65,142, Richards, Republican, 61,040. Delaware elects Democratic Governor and congressman by 600 majority. In Maryland, six Democratic congressmen were elected, and great material gains made by that party. Massachusetts elected a democratic governor and several new democratic congressmen. The Democrats aided by the Farmers' Alliance, have changed the complexion of the Kansas Legislature, and Senator Ingalls will be defeated. Senators Farwell and Blair also will probably have Democratic successors.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I bought one of Griffith's machines for plating with gold, silver or nickel, and it works to perfection. No sooner did people hear of it than I had more spoons, knives, forks and jewelry than I could plate in a month. The first week I cleared \$31.30, the first month \$167.85, and I think by July first I will have \$1000 cash, and give my farm considerable attention, too. My daughter made 27.40 in four days. Any person can get one of these machines by sending \$3 to W. H. Griffith & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, or can obtain circulars by addressing them. You can learn to use the machine in one hour. As this is my first lucky streak, I give my experience, hoping others may be benefited as much as I have been.

Yours truly, M. O. MOREHEAD.

GRAPES.

Pruning and Training.

There are several good systems of pruning and training, each of which has its merits and advocates. A simple method and one largely practiced in western New York and Ohio is known as the renewal system. It consists simply in cutting out nearly all the old wood every year, leaving on strong vines three or four canes of the current year's growth that started nearest above the crown of the vine, from spurs or canes which grew the previous year. Cut these canes back to there to four feet in length each, according to growth of the vine, tying them fan-shaped to the wires the following spring. In trimming, also leave near the crown two or three spurs of two buds each, from which to grow canes for the following year's fruiting. Suckers that started below the crown or from wood more than one year old are not the best fruiting canes and should not be used as such.

Care must be taken not to allow the vine to overbear, or it may be injured so as to never recover. At the rate of three to four tons per acre, is a full average crop for the strongest growers, although good vineyards often produce without injury five or six tons per acre. The less the number of clusters this weight can be put into, the more satisfactory will be the money return from the crop. Hence it is well to thin the fruit, picking off the smallest and poorest clusters.

We do not advise summer pruning further than pinching off or rubbing out weak and useless laterals and shoots. Leaves are the laboratories of the growing vine, in which is perfected the food which produces the growth of both wood and fruit. Severe summer pruning removing a large amount of foliage, weakens the vine, reduces the size of the fruit, retards its ripening, and checks the growth of the root. Where more than one shoot starts from a bud it is well to rub off the weaker one before it is more than two to six inches long. When particularly fine clusters are desired the ends of the canes may be pinched off, and stopped when growth has progressed to four or five leaves from the last cluster, and thereafter the ends of all laterals pinched off as soon as one or two leaves are formed. Superfluous suckers that start below the crown of the vine should be broken out before much growth has taken place.—*E. J.*

Wide Awake Choirs,

CHORUS SOCIETIES and all MUSICAL ASSOCIATIONS will do well to send for lists and catalogues of our Chorus, Anthem or Glee Books, Church Music Books, Singing Class Books, Oratorios, Cantatas, Quartets, Chorals, Octavo Pieces, &c., &c.

JEHOVAH'S PRAISE. (\$1, \$9 doz.) Emerson. Is a large, first class Church Music book, full of the best Metrical Tunes, Anthems and Singing Class Elements and Music.

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Gabriel's New and Selected Anthems. (\$1, \$9 per doz.)
Emerson's New Responses. (60 cts., or \$6 doz.)
Dow's Responses and Sentences. (80 cts., or 7.20 per doz.)
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Are new and thoroughly good books.
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Emerson's Concert Selections. (1, or 9 doz.)

Are excellent for Conventions.

For The Children's Christmas.

Caught Napping. (30 cts., 3 per doz.) Lewis.
Mary's Stocking. (20 cts., or 1.80 doz.) Shogren.
Jingle Bells. (30 cts., 3 doz.) Lewis.
King Winter. (30 cts., 3 per doz.)
Xmas at the Kerchiefs. (20 cts., 1.80 doz.) Lewis.
Christmas Gift. (15 cents or 1.80 doz.) Itosobelle.
Kingdom of Mother Goose. (25 cts., 2.28 doz.)

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DOGS VERSUS SHEEP.

The following from the *Laurel Free Quill* is of interest, dealing, as it does, with a question of vital importance to our sheep raisers. It would seem that Maryland should strive for some such legislation in restraint of dogs as has been found so beneficial in other States:

The *Ellicott City Times*, a Democratic newspaper has the nerve to come out squarely against dogs and in favor of sheep. It says:

As to the dog problem, our anonymous friend can depend upon our support on the side of sheep whenever the opportunity arises. People who can afford to keep dogs, can afford to pay for the luxury. Were all the curs in America killed tomorrow, the falling off in the country's material resources would not equal the average loss they now bring upon the sheep-folds weekly. Our legislators should remember this. Until justice can be done the situation, we would recommend the shot gun policy for the sheep-raiser's adoption.

Free Quill has fought on this line for the past five years with but little encouragement from the Maryland press as a rule, and with far less from the politicians. Yet there has not been a year but some enterprising men of wealth from colder climates have visited this section anxious to invest in sheep raising, but deterred by a lack of legislation which would protect them. The state has thus lost thousands upon thousands of foreign capital, and the lands of Maryland, so well adapted to this profitable and beneficial branch of agriculture are going to waste by the thousands of acres. It is a matter of congratulation that the *Ellicott City Times* has displayed the nerve of independence.

This opportunity should not pass without a word of commendation for that plucky and daring newspaper, the *Baltimore Morning Herald* which has always been outspoken and fearless on the dog nuisance, good roads, and every other advanced problem which would make Maryland richer as a State, and her people more intelligent as a class.

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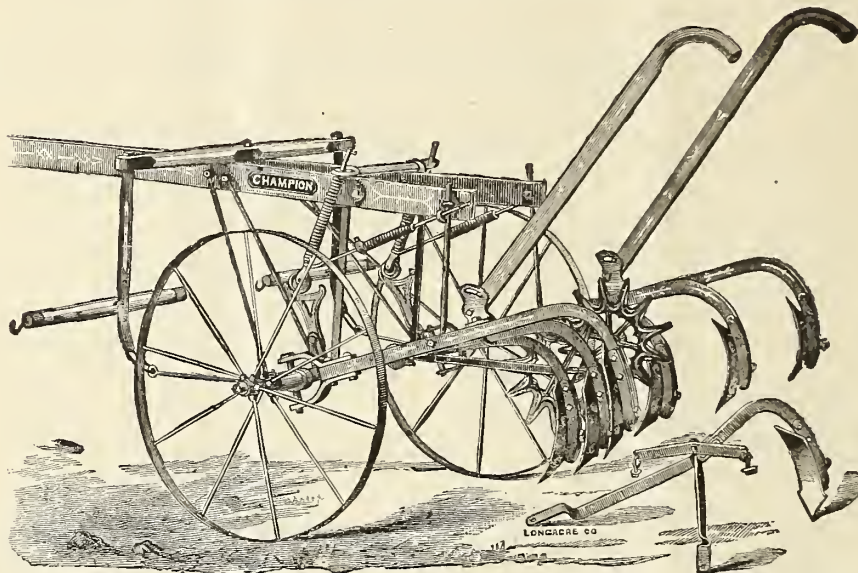
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Wm. Parry, Nursery Stock; Small Fruits, Grape s, etc. Parry, N. J.

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W. M. Peter's Sons, Peach Trees a Specialty. Wesley, Md.



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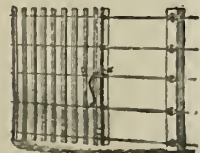
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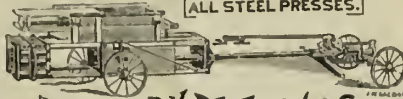
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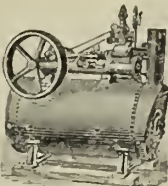
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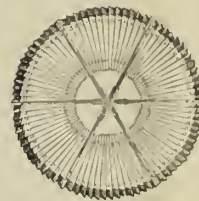
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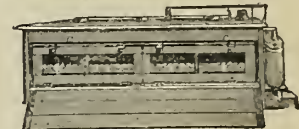
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TID BITS.

Sweet Xmas time is on the wing,
The days grow short and cool;
The small boy with the level head
Turns up at Sunday School.

He does not care about the past,
But think of things more pleasant;
In fact, his mind is fixed upon
The future and the present.

—*Harre de Grace Republican.*

Sniggins (angrily): "Do you know that your chickens come over in my yard?"

Snooks: "I supposed that they did, for they never come back again."

Mrs. Wickwire: "If you go first, you will wait for me on the other shore, won't you dear?" Mr. Wickwire: "I suppose so. I never went anywhere yet without having to wait for you at least an hour."

Colonel Hooks: "I hear you have been converted, Uncle Tom?"

Uncle Tom: "Yes, sah; I'se done got religion, suah."

"No more chicken stealing, eh?"

"No, indeed, sah!"

"And no more playing policy?"

"Well, sah, I buys de policy slips; but I makes 'em de snjee' ob a pow'ful deal ob pra'r, sah."

Citizen (to Uncle Rastus): "So that is the woman you're going to marry, is it, Uncle Rastus?" Uncle Rastus: "Yes, sah, dat am de lady. She yain't much to look at." Citizen: "Well, no, not very much, Uncle Rastus." Uncle Rastus: "But she hab got forty-six dollars in de bank, boss, an' she has promised ter gib me de power ob attorney-general-ship, wid it."

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